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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875. NUMBER 45.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

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Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gresham.
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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Wheeler, of Elizabeth City.

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AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

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Near the Canal Bridge.

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Livery Stables

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January 1st, 1875.

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He invites a call from every one.

The Two Angels.

God called the nearest angels who dwell with him above:
The tenderest one was pity, the dearest one was love.

"Arise," he said, "my angels! a wail of woe and sin
Steals through the gates of heaven, and saddens all within.

My harps take up the mournful strain that from a lost world swells,
The smoke of torment clouds the light and blights the asphodels.

"Fly downward to that under world, and on its souls of pain
Let love drop smiles like sunshine, and pity tears like rain!"

Two faces bowed before the throne veiled in their golden hair;
Four white wings lessened swiftly down the dark abyss of air.

The way was strange, the flight was long; at last the angels came
Where swung the lost and nether world, red-wrapped in rayless flame.

There pity, shuddering, wept; but love, with faith too strong for fear,
Took heart from God's almightiness and smiled a smile of cheer.

And lo! that tear of pity quenched the flame whereon it fell;
And, with the sunshine of that smile, hope entered into hell

Two unveiled faces full of joy looked upward to the throne,
Four white wings folded at the feet of Him who sat thereon!

And deeper than the sound of seas, more soft than falling flake,
Amidst the hush of wing and song the Voice Eternal spake:

"Welcome, my angels! ye have brought a holier joy to heaven;
Henceforth its sweetest song shall be the song of sin forgiven!"

—*John G. Whittier.*

AT THE POORHOUSE.

Experiences of a Chicago Reporter Who Spent Three Days as a Vagrant in the Poorhouse.

Grouped in doorways and about the yard of the county-house, as we came up, were various human figures, whose slender forms denoted the preyings of misfortune and want, and whose garments fluttered about in ribbons of tatters. They had crept out of their tenements to witness the daily arrival of the "bus," the sole link connecting them with the world. It was very cold. The air was laden with forebodings of snow. Attempting to rise, in order to get out of the wagon, I found my limbs stiffened with cold, so that I could scarcely stand unsupported. I assisted the driver, however, in letting the very old woman down from the wagon, after which, I, too, dismounted. My three male comrades were shiveringly standing near, in readiness for further instructions. The driver said nothing to us, but continued unloading the wagon of its stock of groceries. Under the pressure of circumstances I thought myself justified in addressing the driver. Accordingly, I stepped forward and said very humbly:

"If you please, sir, where are we to go?"

If he had allowed his better feelings to predominate for only that one time, and had been humane enough to give me the desired information, I could have forgiven all his previous brutalities. But he did not. He never vouchsafed to reply or even to lift his head. And I think that was hard, considering that we thinly-clad wretches were needlessly shivering there in the cold. Finally a bystander said to me in a low tone that "the ole man" would be around directly, and would show us where to go. In fact, after a moment, "the ole man" appeared. His actions denoted that he was in authority, and yet his appearance was mean. I was considerably puzzled to understand what his position at the poorhouse was, and I afterward learned that he was one of a detestable class known as boss paupers. He approached leisurely, and, after staring at us consecutively from head to foot, removed a pipe from his mouth, and said:

"You come with me."

Now when I first saw this man I was favorably impressed with his appearance. His outward look was that of a respectable, quiet, elderly gentleman in reduced circumstances. Besides, I was naturally pleased with him, for he came to me in the role of a savior, to guide my weak and benumbed limbs into a haven of warmth. But that stare with which he greeted us was so stony, and yet so contemptuous, that I began to change my mind. We started along at his bidding, single file, in the direction of one of the large tenement buildings, but we had scarcely taken a dozen steps when the old man who led us stopped. He deliberately turned around, and, without any explanation, stood gazing at the driver of the wagon, who was still engaged in unloading. Now this old man knew that we four shivering wretches were suffering from cold and exposure. And yet he deliberately kept us waiting there in the snow for nearly ten minutes, while he did nothing but look unconcernedly at the wagon, apparently entirely oblivious of our existence. I am convinced that he did this from pure and unadulterated malice, merely to exhibit his authority. To those readers who are sitting by their comfortable firesides, and who have never been exposed in their garments to a three-hours' jolting over a rough road on a bitter cold day, this may appear a trifling matter. Doubtless it was not an indictable crime. But to us, for the time being, it was a serious thing. It was a cruel and wanton aggravation of our suffering; and yet it was only one of a series of petty tyrannies to which I, with the hundreds of other paupers, were constantly subjected.

Finally, after having given us ample proof of our subjection, the old man knocked the ashes out of his pipe and leisurely proceeded. We tailed after him, and, entering a large two-story frame building, found ourselves in the midst of pauperdom. It was a large, long, low room where we were, each side being lined thickly with cots, leaving a passage down the middle about ten feet in width. At the foot of certain beds were little wooden benches, upon which, in various attitudes, were seated the inmates. Some were also lounging upon the beds, while still others were strolling up and down the room or clustering about the stove.

Without exception, they were tattered, wretched, and listless. There was very little conversation, although our arrival was doubtless the only new topic afforded by the day. Some of them looked curiously at us, but very many did not lift their eyes from the floor. Our guide conducted us to the far extremity of the room, where he was joined by a shaggy-headed old chap with an unnatural fierceness in his expression. The latter fetched from some remote corner a lantern, as dusk had already settled upon the place, and a slate was likewise produced, upon which he scrawled the answers to certain questions, similar to the formula which had been fired at us in the county agent's office. The fierce old man was terse rather than argumentative. Thus:

"What is the matter with you?" with a violent jerk in his tone, as if springing an ambuscade upon the unsuspecting interrogated.

"It's the favur I've had fer the list thra months, to be shure, an' the docther"—

"Shut up!" and the poor wretch was hustled back with the words rattling in his throat.

The ceremony having been performed as to all of us, we were hailed by our guide, and pushed out of the fetid air of the room into the nipping atmosphere without. Crossing to a frame building opposite, we found ourselves in a room which I concluded to be the "kitchen," as there was a large cook-stove in the middle, and a sink in one corner. "Supper for four," exhorted the old man, and relapsed into his native somberness.

A squint-eyed fellow in the capacity of head waiter rose sleepily out of a dark corner in the kitchen, and disappeared in an adjoining apartment. He returned immediately, bringing in his hands a burden undistinguishable until brought within the meagre radiance of the candle, which stood on a long pine table extended across one side of the kitchen. I then discovered that it was bread. There were four pieces, or rather chunks, which he threw down at regular intervals upon the not-over-clean table. Truly, thought I, here is abundance. Here is liberality. Each chunk of bread was at least two inches thick, and from six to eight inches square. The noise of the bread descending upon the table was like that which would be produced by so many stones.

I waited.

"Eat," said the "boss pauper."

My companions fell to with a zest. I attacked my chunk of bread fiercely, but with no perceptible diminution of its proportions.

The squint-eyed man again advanced upon us, bearing four tin cups, which he set before us. I looked at my tin cup. It was battered and rusty, and it was filled with a dark fluid from which steam arose. It was tea. I lifted the cup and tasted. I sat the cup down upon the table. I did not drink any more tea.

Can I describe the peculiar taste of that luxury which the generous-hearted people set before its paupers? I fear not, and yet I will try. Take a sip of it. On entering your mouth it tastes very much like warm water. Swallow it. As it goes down your throat you experience a sensation such as might follow if you were kicked by a mule or had swallowed a small dose of chain lightning. I cannot describe it more particularly, except to say that the savor remains and abides with you a long time. For my part, I can taste the tea to this moment.

Such was our supper. As soon as the first man was through—it happened to be me—the "boss pauper" signified that we were to follow him. The poor fellows who had eagerly devoured their bread and tea looked sadly around, but had not even the courage of Oliver Twist to ask for "more." We arose and followed the magnate, who led us across the yard to still another building. Here, mounting a flight of rickety stairs, we entered a room on the second floor, swarming with human beings Passing through, we came into another room, also crowded, and thence entered a third apartment, larger than either of the others, and proportionately populated. These rooms were all arranged similar to the one we had been in before supper. A line of beds extended along both sides, leaving a narrow passage in the middle. It was now quite dark, and navigation was only rendered possible by means of a lantern, hung against the wall, and emitting a light which was certainly dim, though not religious. At the extreme end of the room, piled up in one corner, were a number of bedticks.

"Take those down!" said the mandatorial pauper.

We pulled down the ticks, one after the other, until only one was left.

"Two of you men sleep here," said the "boss," pointing to the remaining tick; "and you other two sleep here," marking out a precinct upon the floor with his foot.

From the pile we disengaged a tick, a ragged quilt, and a sheet, yellow and rank. With these we made our bed, after which the old man left us to ourselves. Shortly afterward the ringing of a bell announced the hour of retiring—eight o'clock. One by one the dusky forms that had been moving about the room sank out of sight, the lantern was extinguished, and pauperdom was asleep. I took off my shoes and coat, folded the latter into a pillow, and got into bed, first taking care to thrust the sheet as far from me as possible. Somehow I preferred to lie upon the tick, and I even had an instinctive predilection for the edge. The large room was veiled in blackness, not even the rafters overhead being visible. I could not sleep on account of the horribly fetid smell; so, after a while, I softly arose and opened a window near by, letting in a rush of pure air. Then I returned to my dismal couch. By-and-bye I heard strange noises all over the room—faint groanings and remote wranglings. I listened, but could not conjecture whence they proceeded. Rapid foot-falls were heard on the floor. Occasionally a distinct noise, like some light body tumbling from the ceiling. Then something black ran across my bed, and I felt reassured—for it was only the rats.

At six o'clock on the following morning something kicked me. It was the old "boss pauper," who ejaculated, roughly:

"Git up, ye lazy popper!"

I half rose, and looked around. For the first time I had a clear view of the room which was to be (in theory) my future home. Looming over me with a terrible scowl upon his wrinkled features, was the "boss pauper." Seeing that I was awake, he shook his fist at me, and turned upon his heel. The long, low room presented a curious spectacle. Human shapes were scattered about in all stages of the toilet—nakedness, deshabille, and full dress. Some were disentangling themselves from the tattered drapery of their couches; others were sitting up in bed, and gazing around in stupefaction, as if surprised at finding themselves alive another day; still others were arranging their rags about their meager forms as carefully as if they were belles preparing for the ball-room. I noticed one poor old man at a cot in my vicinity attempting to shave. He had brought out from a wooden box under his bed a razor, minus a handle, a bit of soap, and a leather strap. The poor fellow had no looking-glass, and was obliged to proceed slowly and with very great pains. The other paupers eyed him enviously, and one of them told me that the old man was a "riggeler bloated 'risticrat." These were his very words, and he was in earnest, too. I found out afterwards that pauperdom has its social distinctions, its petty rules of etiquette, as well as the outside world. Each ward has its cliques, who associate only with each other as far as possible. Each clique has its leading spirits, and all of these mighty leaders of fashion bow down before the "boss pauper." He in turn licks the dust in the presence of the under warden, who is ruled over by the warden. The warden himself to the mass of the paupers is as inaccessible as the Czar is to his Cossacks. Thus is sustained the mighty fabric of society.

My toilet was simple, as I had only to put on my coat, hat and shoes. This done, I bethought me of ablutions, but could see no signs of the necessary utensils. On inquiry I learned that there was a trough in the barnyard for watering cattle, where inmates were allowed to wash, if they chose. I accordingly made a descent, and discovered, after laving my face and hands, that a coat-sleeve is, after all, a very convenient towel.

Breakfast consisted of bread and molasses, and something termed coffee. I could not but admire the relish with which my companions made their matutinal onslaught.

The children—poor, little, ignorant waifs—were even worse off than we. There were about thirty of them, filling two tables, and it was pitiful to see their manifestations of hunger. How they rushed into their seats, climbing and tumbling over each other like little wolves, clamoring and crying, grabbing at the scanty morsels before them, and choking themselves with inordinate mouthfuls. There was this difference between the children's food and that of the men: the former had all the crusts and stale ends of bread. A trifling difference, perhaps, but, when it is considered the meal consisted of nothing but bread with a little molasses, the fact becomes more important.

Among the hundred or more occupants of Ward D, where I was located, there were many very queer people. It would certainly be very queer if there were not. The dregs of humanity were they, with few exceptions, gathered from the gutter, not from the shop. Possibly not vicious or criminal, they were yet of the lowest type of creation. Ignorance, drink, and superannuation were what brought them there. The majority were old. Some had been shifted upon the county by their children, and these were generally supplied with tobacco and clothing from home. Some were sick, some idiotic, some downright insane. There was not one man in ten who had his wits plainly about him. Nearly all were more or less "cranky," having been made so by recent association and habits of living, even if they had never been so before coming to the poorhouse.

There was one young man who went by the appellation of "Gutter Snipe." Poor Snipe had seen the worst of hard usage, and only a very small part of his senses had been left in him. He was forever on the wing—always walking restlessly up and down, up and down. His dress had been shockingly neglected by the authorities. His ragged woolen shirt was open in front. His insufficient trousers were greatly alienated from his shoes, exposing a long stretch of bare leg. He had no stockings, and his shoes were superabundantly ventilated. In his peregrinations Snipe never noticed or spoke to anybody, but could frequently be heard murmuring to himself words of undistinguishable import. Once in a while he would suddenly start and run, or rather leap, down the room, but would immediately resume his former pace. It was his habit of running which had giving him his sobriquet. Snipe was no doubt insane, but he was peaceable. He and I got to be regular old cronies, sworn friends, during my pauper experience.

Another oddity in our ward was a young man called "Loony." He was not really insane, but only foolish. Never, since he has been in the poorhouse, has he ever been known to utter a word. He sat for hours, in fact all day, in one position near the stove sucking his thumb, and trying to look wise. Loony was also harmless, and also was he shamefully treated by the authorities. He had a queer habit of picking up bits of paper and chips from the floor, and carefully hoarding them up in his pockets, perhaps thinking in his weak brain that they were treasures of inestimable value. On the morning after my arrival, Loony was sitting in his customary place with his chin upon his hands, gazing out of a window upon the unbroken white sea of prairie, when the "boss pauper" happened to observe him. The "boss'" name, I had by this time ascertained, was O'Brien. O'Brien chanced to look towards Loony, and saw the latter's distended coat pocket. Now, he knew perfectly well the poor boy's weakness and he knew what was in the pocket. But with the malevolence which seemed a part of this old man's nature, he stepped across to Loony, and without a word knocked him down. Then he rifled his pockets roughly, at the same time calling the attention of all the paupers to the trembling wretch.

"Look here, will ye? Here's a nice rats' nest!" cried he, as he emptied out the bits of paper and chips. And all the paupers groveled around and echoed: "Oh, what a nice rats' nest it is!"

The dinner hour was two o'clock. Paupers don't eat supper in winter time. The dinner this day was looked forward to with pleasing anticipation. There was an unwonted stir and comment in our ward previous to the ringing of the bell. All were eager, and more or less excited. Why? It was bean-soup day. Once in two weeks the grand event comes off, and there is a consequent *eclat*. Sick men donned their rags and crawled down to taste of this rare luxury. A very intelligent-looking Swede, who was confined with inflammatory rheumatism, and who could scarcely move without shrieking with pain, borrowed a crutch and hobbled down stairs and across the yard to the dining-room.

Again I waited until the third table, as I preferred to avoid the crowd.

The bean soup was made in the basement of the main building, and was thence carried in a washtub across the yard to the kitchen. It was then ladled out into huge pans and placed on the dining tables, where again it is subladled into the various tin platters. I entered the kitchen while the second-table men were at work, and, while I was watching the transfer of the bean soup from the tub to the pans, I heard a scuffle in the dining-room. Looking in, I saw two paupers fighting. They were desperately engaged, beating each other with fists, platters, etc., and were with difficulty separated by the cook. I learned afterward that the *causa belli* was a dispute as to which should be served first with the bean soup. Like dogs struggling for a bone these men fought over a dish of thinned soup, and one of them gashed the other's head with a dipper. Is any moral necessary? I trow not.

The Cost of a Seat in Parliament.

Members of the British Parliament get no pay—but many of them pay very heavily for their seats. A parliamentary return just issued shows the charges incurred by the successful and defeated candidates at the late general election. Among the dearest seats are those for North Durham; the expenses of the two successful candidates for this county were £17,601; those of the two successful candidates were £10,602. Thirty-two successful candidates in seventeen districts paid £116,650, an average of £3,645 for a seat; while their unsuccessful rivals paid £55,899, an average of £1,083 each. In another group of districts the losing candidates paid more than their successful rivals—ten candidates for eight districts paying £47,547, an average of £4,755 each, while the seats were won by fifteen other gentlemen at an aggregate cost of £42,353, or £2,823 each. The most costly seats seem to be those of West York; two losing candidates there paid £10,894, while the two successful ones got the seats for £9,062. How many members of Congress would pay $45,000 for their election?

Flies Are Useful—An Interesting Experiment Made.

It has generally been believed that the common house fly was a nuisance and of no earthly use. Prof. Emerson, a noted English chemist, found that flies were not so useless as they are supposed to be, but that as scavengers of the air they are indispensable. Did you ever watch a fly who has just alighted after soaring about the room for some little time? He goes through a series of operations which remind you of a cat licking herself after a meal, or of a bird pluming its feathers. First, the hind feet are rubbed together, then each hind leg is passed over a wing, then the fore legs undergo a like treatment; and lastly, if you look sharp, you will see the insect carry his proboscis over his legs and body as far as he can reach. The minute trunk is perfectly retractile, and it terminates in two large lobes, which you can see spread out when the insect begins a meal on a lump of sugar. Now the rubbing together of legs and wings may be a smoothing operation; but for what purpose is this carefully going over the body with the trunk, especially when that organ is not fitted for licking, but simply for grasping and sucking of food.

Prof. Emerson found on examination that the action of the flies was to gather animalcules, which had attached to them in flying about the room. He took a sheet of white paper into the kitchen and waved it around, taking care that no flies touched it, went back to the microscope and there found animalcules, the same as on flies. He had now arrived at something definite; they were not the progeny of the fly, but animalcules floating in the air; and the quick motions of the flies gathered them on their bodies, and the flies then went into some quiet corner to have their dainty meal.

The investigator goes on to describe how he continued the experiment in a variety of localities, and how, in dirty and bad smelling quarters, he found the myrinds of flies which existed there literally covered with animalcules, while other flies, captured in bed rooms or well ventilated, clean apartments, were miserably lean and entirely free from their prey. Wherever filth existed, evolving germs which might generate disease, there were the flies, covering themselves with the minute organisms and greedily devouring the same.

Mr. Emerson, while thus proving the utility of the fly, has added another and lower link to that curious and necessary chain of destruction which exists in animated nature. These infinitesimal animalcules form food for the flies, the flies for the spiders, the spiders for the birds, the birds for the quadrupeds, and so on up to the last of the series, serving the same purpose to man. He certainly deserves credit for an interesting and novel investigation, and for an intelligent discernment which might even attack the difficult task of teaching us the uses—for nature makes nothing without some beneficial end—of the animalcules themselves.

Making Soft Soap.

Mary C. West has the following chat with a neighbor, and as she gives a few good hints as to making soft soap, we quote entire:

"How did you run your lye?" I asked.

"I put ashes in a large barrel till it was full, and then allowed water to soak through from the top in the usual way."

"Was your lye strong enough to bear an egg so soon as it came from the barrel?"

"Yes."

"And did it seem to cut up the grease?"

"Yes."

"Well, that was all right—what was the trouble with it, then?"

"Why, the lye and the grease would not unite; when it had cooled the grease was all on the top and the lye at the bottom—it's always just my luck."

"What kind of wood did you burn to make your ashes?"

"Oak, bay and magnolia."

"And what did you put in the bottom of your barrel, under your ashes?"

"Nothing but a little fine brush and broom sedge, to keep the ashes from running out."

"All has been perfectly right except the last—in that lies the secret of your bad luck. You should have put at the bottom of your vessel a few pounds of quicklime—that you are likely always to find necessary when you burn swamp wood. Ashes from swamp wood have a great power to absorb carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and carbonic acid produces the effect which you name; but lime neutralizes the acid and makes it all right."

A Woman's Cure for Lockjaw.

Several weeks ago this community, says the Reading *Eagle*, was somewhat alarmed about what was considered as a lockjaw epidemic. A great many fatal cases were reported, and the physicians again found themselves at a loss to properly meet this much dreaded ailment. The following cure, urged by an elderly woman residing along the Blue mountains, is said to be effectual. Some will not employ the remedy because they think it too simple; others have no faith in it, while others often think such a wound as is made by running a rusty nail in the foot too trivial to make much fuss about. The remedy is simple and always on hand when needed, and if put into practice many a life might be saved.

It is simply to smoke such a wound or bruise that is inflamed with burning wool or woolen cloth. It is said that in twenty minutes the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound, and repeated once or twice, it will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound. People may sneer at the old woman's remedy as much as they please, but when they are afflicted, just let them try it. It has saved many lives and much pain, and is worthy of being printed in letters of gold and put in every home.

Separating Them.

Vandalia, Indiana, is strongly conservative, at least in church matters. The old custom of separating the men from the women of the congregation still prevails in one house of worship. A violation of the rule was observed by the clergyman during a recent Sunday service, and he drew the attention of the offenders to the fact in a loud tone of voice and rther emphatic terms. They did not seem inclined to move, so the reverend gentleman persisted in his vociferations, laying the sermon aside till he had disposed of the breach of church etiquette. At the third demand both transgressors arose and left the house.

Rats and Goats.

"What are you after around here?" inquired a Detroit grocer as he saw a small boy edging up to a sugar barrel.

"I'm looking for rats," replied the boy, as he got out.

In a few minutes he was discovered at the back door, and the grocer called out:

"Ha! Are you looking for rats yet?"

"No, sir," replied the boy, moving away, "I was looking after my lost goat!"

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

A Beautiful Story of a Happy Life—The Olden Time.

In an old parlor in Tarrytown (a quiet Pennsylvania village) there still hangs a portrait by Inman of Rachel Carey, of whom the artist said hers was the most rare and fine face he had ever seen. In the village, however, the New York *Tribune* says, she was not regarded as so handsome a woman as the squire's daughter, whose eyes were black as sloes, and whose cheeks were like spice pinks. The Careys, too, being near kinsfolk of Thomas Jefferson, were held to be of better blood than their neighbors, and were paid homage as only inferior classes in a village know how to yield deference to the Brahmins among them. Her mother took Rachel to the sewing-bees and "tea assemblies" of the countryside, but only the young men of certain families presumed to ask her hand in a dance. The Careys were not rich. It required a good deal of saving to buy and lay by the two dozen silver spoons of each kind which were to be part of her wedding outfit; for, as was customary, as soon as the girl was born this outfit took its place in the family plans. Madam Carey put aside her lace cuffs, and emeralds set in guinea gold, and as soon as Rachel was fifteen, being then a most expert needlewoman, webs of fine homespun linen were given her which she embroidered and made up into underclothing for the time when she should be a bride. There were no balls, no lectures, no morning paper then with its record of news and crime to furnish her with thought; and when we remember how much of her youth was spent in quiet sewing and in pure sweet maidenly fancies of her life to come, we do not wonder that when marriage came at last she was a most true wife and tender mother.

It was, however, usual for women to be so then. She was just eighteen when Israel Newbold asked her in marriage; a young counselor-at-law, of good family, and to whose credit it was known that he had been approached by Burr (while he was in Western Pennsylvania), and had indignantly refused him his aid or that of his family. The young people saw each other only in the presence of others; their letters were studied and formal; the engagement was kept secret, as was the custom. But love was as strong and fiery then as now, and burned all the clearer because hidden under modest reserve. One can but envy them the delicious thrill of their sacred secret when their hands touched in the stately quadrille or their eyes told the sweet unspoken story. When Jack and Belle, having flirted with and kissed half a dozen other girls and men, engage themselves nowadays between the pauses in the waltz and hie away together next morning to announce the fact to all their acquaintances, the story does not seem to be sweet at all. Israel and Rachel were married on Easter, 1820, and Israel took his bride to Philadelphia (spending a month in crossing the mountains), where many assemblies were given in her honor. Mr. Jefferson met her there and wrote to her father: "My young kinswoman is shy as a dove, but she has a ready and delicate wit when alone with a friend." She never conquered this shyness; when we knew her the pink blush would rise to her wrinkled cheeks if she was forced to speak before strangers. Her beauty was then so marvelous that crowds followed her coach in the streets, to the great wrath of her young husband, who had no mind to make his rose common property; much indignation too was expressed by her friends in the city when it was found that certain engravers had stolen a copy of her portrait for insertion in a book of the year.

Israel Newbold became a judge, and never left the quiet country neighborhood. He was a stern man, who lived long enough to grow cynical with a time which rewarded cheating and impudence rather than integrity and honor. His wife concerned herself very little with the times. She had a family of eleven children, and controlled a household of many servants. In it was carried on the business of a farm, weaving, dairy work, the making of clothes for the whole family. She personally superintended not only all these works, and the storing away of provisions, fruits, meats, herbs, but the teaching of her boys and girls, for whom she employed tutors and governesses. Modern instruction, she complained, was too wide and shallow; there was no thorough knowledge given of history, and accurate English was seldom heard. Nothing could be simpler or purer than her own use of language, in her letters or conversation. It strengthened the effect which her delicate face and always rich dainty dress had even upon strangers who did not know her. A curious part of that effect was that this woman did not belong to society nor to the world, but to her husband and friends and children. Her life was so filled with them, her great household controlled with such wisdom and order, her influence of strength and sweet humanity diffused subtly through so many hearts and lives, that we did not complain that there was no chance for her to become a public character. Her sons have grown up honorable men, her daughters are faithful, happy wives. Her husband died a few weeks ago, just as their children were ready to celebrate their golden wedding, which would have been on Easter day. After his death she made no loud outcry; the love of husband and wife had been sacred and wordless always. But the pink blush left the aged cheek and she sat quiet and silent. We knew that she felt her work was altogether done. When her sons, who loved her very dearly, found that the end was near, they hurried to the old homestead from the furthest ends of the country, and like children, with their heads upon her knees, cried out that she must not leave them. "Your father wants me, boys," she said gently. "Nobody can take my place to him." And so it was that on Easter day she left us and went back to the husband of her youth, and their golden wedding was held in another land than ours.

Story About Boys.

A doting father has two hopeful sons, one five and the other two years old. A few evenings since, after some pleading, they got papa tuned up and listened in silent delight—the little one on his knee and the elder by his side—while he sang the beautiful song of "Ben Bolt." He feelingly traced the story of the bold mariner and with intense pathos portrayed the death of his sweet Alice, who sleeps beneath the gray, cold granite in the old churchyard

"In a corner obscure and alone."

When the song was ended there was profound silence. They were too full for utterance. The younger boy leaned against his father's b

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., April 28th, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, write on seperate sheets of paper, or on different parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily operated.

Money remitted either by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express, may be sent at our risk. If by Express, prepay charges. Money Orders or Drafts are unobtainable, when they can be obtained.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District of North Carolina held at Plymouth on Thursday May 6, 1875 at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of thorough organization &c., A full attendance is requested.

Active prominent Republicans of the District are invited to be present for consultation.

P. JOHN,
Chn'm.
J. Q. A. WOOD,
Sec'y.

CHRISTIANITY A PART OF THE LAW OF THE LAND.

A valued friend has prepared an article ou "Church and State" which we are in doubt about publishing. And yet reading it we are impelled to submit a few remarks.

It has been well said and judicially asserted, that "Christianity is a part of the law of the land." This is not only true in North Carolina but it is equally true of every State in the Union, because the same ground for the assertion exists in every one of them. That ground is: That the Christian system of morality is the enacted State system in all. It were needless here, to specify the particulars of this similarity. To assert it, is to feel that it is so, even to the extent of the great Christian principle of persecuting no one for opinions sake.

Now what are these principles of Christianity, the practice of which is part of the civil law? Is it that all shall believe in Apostolical succession in the ministers of the church; that all shall translate a particular word of the scriptures alike or adopt one uniform mode of public worship? Not at all. The true principles of working, fruit bearing, State enjoined and socially indispensible Christianity are none of these. On tenets and dogmas the different sects of Christians ever have differed and probably ever will. But the principles whose practice the State requires lies deeper. They are the great motives of Love, Truth, Purity, Justice, Mercy, Humanity, Patience and Obedience. It is the springing out into these active virtues which enables the citizen to avoid the Bible sins and the Act of Assembly crimes of Murder, Theft, Perjury, Disturbance of the Peace, and all kinds of impurity and cruelty. When these fruits of Christianity are evident the State looks not into creeds or forms of religion. When their opposite are produced, she lops them off.

So long as the mode of worship and of outward observance instituted and practiced give place and activity to the great fundamental principles of the Christian system all sects are bound to respect and regard them as well pleasing in the sight of the Lord and promotive of his great purposes. So long as they interfere with the rights and observances of no other sect, and disturb no order of society, the State is also bound to protect—and does protect—them in the exercise of all their forms and ceremonies.

THE BASIS OF EDUCATION.

Such is the constitution of man that he is capable of becoming fitted for states of life for which he was once wholly unqualified. The human mind is susceptible of great changes from the circumstances in which it is placed and from the attention and culture which it receives On this susceptibility the whole system of educacion is founded. A person's estimate of the value of education will be very much in proportion to the strength and vividness of his belief in the capacity of the mind for cultivation. On this same belief will depend his hope for the intellectual improvement of individuals as well as for the elevation of nations in the scale of civilization and social improvement. Were the mind incapable of acquiring knowledge, of securing discipline, of experiencing development, the occupation of the teacher would be gone and his office have no existence. Were nations also incapable of improvement in the arts of life and destitute of the power of mental and social elevation under the appliance of the means of culture, the philanthropist would cherish no hope of the advancement of society and the Christian no expectation of the moral redemption of barbarians.

The fact that mankud are susceptible of improvement by culture is full of significancy in its bearings on the cause of education and the hopes of our race, The plant and the animal are not required to become a different thing from what they already are at the moment of their mature growth. The purpose of their existence is realized in its full extent by the fact alone of their material nature and physical organization. But with man it is quite otherwise. He is destined for improvement. This is the law of his being. Instinct is less in man than in the animal, because man is constituted with this susceptibility for development—the power of acquisition—the capability for advancement and elevation. The physical man, however admirable may be his organization is not the true man. Man as a barbarian, or as a corporeal giant, is not all he is capable of being. He has a susceptibility for improvement—for intellectual, social and moral culture. The barbarian may be made a civilized man. Under the influence of education in its largest sense he may be educated to a high position of honor, enterprize and happiness. Here is the warrant and security for systems of education. It is the basis upon which all education is founded.

SAVE INSTEAD OF WASTE.

The wise farmer is ever devising how to make and save manure. He allows nothing to go to waste. He takes care of every substance that can rot, as a thing of value. The compost heap is ever at hand to receive the "droppings" of cattle and whatever can be of use no longer elsewhere. Hence the stables and the cattle yard are kept absolutely clean, and in that prepared heap, the ammonia fixed and retained by a little plaster of Paris daily sprinkled, thus maturing the powers and properties that are to quicken and enrich the soil and make the corn "laugh and sing."

But the unwise farmer is careless in all these things. His manure heap is exposed, is leached by drenching rains, the ammonia allowed to evaporate. When the time comes to haul it out to his fields its best properties are gone, and because he is disappointed in a good crop he concludes that his land is worn out or else that "manuring" does no good.

When manures come to be appreciated as the fountain of fertility and wealth, the carelessness in one day in their preservation and management will be looked back upon with amazement and incredulity. The time is coming when every bone, from that of a chicken to an ox,—when every dead animal, the offal of every kitchen and the ashes of every hearth, as well as each decaying leaf and plant will be cared for, garnered and used to fertilize the land. It will be time enough for us to seek "pigeon roosts" in distant islands of the sea for manures when when we shall have exhausted the resources at hand. We too often overlook the blessings we have in quest of some distant good. Let us learn to prize, preserves and use the fertilizing agents that abound around us, before we tax ourselves for foreign manures or condemn our lands as sterile and unprofitable.

PLANT TREES.

Plant trees. In your orchards let it be fruit trees, in your yards and on the streets let it be such as will ornament and give shade. We have read of the imaginative incident told by HOMER—that when ULYSSES, after his warlike deeds, returned to his paternal grounds, he found his aged father LAERTES planting a tree. Unknown to him he inquired why one so feeble should plant when he could not expect to reap. The old man answered, "I plant against ULYSSES return." Three thousand years have rolled their course since these words were written, and the language of HOMER has become nearly extinct; but the sentiment it teaches remains immortal. It speaks to every heart, and whenever quoted, sends a thrill of pleasure coursing through the veins. Planting, like charity, blesses the giver and receiver. Who would not prefer a living monument planted by his own hand, under whose shade his descendants might recline, than a cold rough classic structure of Parian marble. The one may please the eye, perchance minister to pride; the other may touch the heart and preserve the morals. As a matter of interest, too, it is well to follow the injunction of the old Scottish laird to his son, who with an eye bent on the "siller" says, "Be aft sticking out a tree, Jock."

The Democrats in Louisiana have again shown their utter faithlessness. After having themselves called in the military last fall and then accused the Republicans of having done so, they finally joined in a solemn compromise which was to definitely settle the political troubles of the State. Now, in open violation of this compromise, they have unseated enough Republicans to give themselves a majority of the Legislature, and thus secure, as they think, the election of a United States Senator. As a matter of fact their scheme will fail, since the Federal Senate which refused to admit Pinchback while it was understood that a more acceptable Republican Senator would be elected will promptly admit him if the Louisiana Legislature elects a Democrat. It is evidently impossible to do anything with the Louisiana Democrats.

SOUTHERN COTTON AND CORN CULTIVATOR.

We always take pleasure in paying tribute wherever it is due, and we are especially pleased when opportunity offers to give praise to home enterprise and skill, and under this head we wish to call our readers attention to the advertisement of the "GREAT SOUTHERN COTTON AND CORN CULTIVATOR" the invention of E. H. SUTTON, of Edenton, N. C., an emancipated slave; who knows from experience what is needed in the cultivotion, of cotton and corn.

He invites competion which alone gives confidence. He is well known in Chowan, county, where he worked in cotton, and saw the necessity of a cultivator; which could cultivate cotton and corn, from the time it appears above ground in May until it is ready for gathering, and he has succeeded in inventing and patenting just such a cultivator, and announces where he will show his invention on certain dates. It will be manufactured much cheaper than any cultivator now in use *and do better work.* We advise our farmers to wait and see this invention before purchasing any other.

The people did not want a Convention. They are opposed to any attempt to change the organic law at this time. Rest and quiet are what they desire. They feel that revolutions have been too frequent for the public good. But the Bourbons have forced a Convention upon us against the popular will. And let the people see to it that men are nominated and elected as delegates who will vote to adjourn and hand us back our Constitution as it is. Then we can have peace.

The Republican victory in Michigan turns out to be even greater than we were led to suppose from the first accounts. Thirty-eight counties, which last fall gave Governor BAGLEY less than 3,000 majority, have given MESDONA over 17,000, and quite a number of the strong Republican counties are yet to be heard from. His majority promises to reach nearly 30,000. Judge ARNOLD, Republican, proves to have been reelected in the Twentieth Circuit by 300 majority. It has been heretofore claimed by the Democrats.

The people of Ohio complain that the two years of Democratic government and legislation have produced no economic results, and in Cincinnati the old wastefulness and prodigality go on. So far as retrenchment is concerned the people are no better off, rather worse. The Democrats promised much but do not perform. They have very liberal ideas when it comes to the expenditure of moneys they do not themselves have to raise.

JOHN HARPER, Senior member fo the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers of New York, died a few days ago, in the 78 year of his age.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Convention.

The last Legislature thought it proper and politic to call a convention, to revise the present Constitution of the State. Some may think this wise, judicious, and timely, while others may think the reverse; let this be as it may, the issue must be met and none are able to lift the veil of the unknown future, and look at the consequences which must inevitably follow.

Upon the result of this Convention hangs the destiny of North Carolina. Its influence for good or for evil, is beyond human conception; and every citizen of the State should awake to a profound sense of duty. The task to revise the fundamental law of a State, is a huge one, the common wellfare of the people must be considered and understood To frame an Organic Law suited to the multifarious wants of a variety of conditions is difficult in the extreme, and the perfection of such a thing is not to be expected from the hands of men under the present state of affairs.

The ship of State must be handled by some one, and the all important and all concluding question is, who shall it be? None but the meritorious surely. The writer speaks for Perquimans County; she has many a good and trusty son, but none so eminently fitted for the position of delegate as Hon. J. W. Albertson.

He has a large experience in public affairs, is a good scholar, politician, solicitor, judge, jurist, and Statesman; he has few peers in point of cardinal virtues and ability; he handed the Judicial ermine to his successor, pure & untarnished, and "bowed to the majesty of the people" without a murmur. He is a good and true Republican, and will be a beacon of light to guide the erring and less thoughtful to the best conclusion for public safety and happiness. Republicans should feel proud of him in convention, and Democrats should seek his counsel.

If Judge Albertson is nominated and elected, it is hoped he will go to the convention and defend those great and important questions of civil polity, when in his judgement they are adapted to the best interest of the whole people of North Carolina.

W. H. G.

Proceedings City Republican Nominating Convention.

Pursuant to call the Republicans of Elizabeth City met in Convention on Thursday evening, April 22nd, 1875.

The Convention was called to order by Dr. P. John, Chairman of the Executive Committee and the object of the meeting stated to be the nomination of candidates for Municipal officers for the ensuing year.

On motion John T. Price, Esq., was called to the chair and Thos. R. Cobb and Selira Sutton were appointed Secretaries.

On motion a committee of five to report candidates was oppointed by the chair. The following were appointed. J H Miskell, Wm Green, Emanuel Davis, Hugh Cale and Isaac Martin.

During their retirement Dr. P. John was called on to address the meeting. He responded briefly, devoting his remarks principally to the importance of securing and maintaining a good city government and a policy that will advance the public interests.

The committee, after consultation, presented the following ticket: *For Mayor*, James S. Wilcox; *For Commissioners*, Jabez Pritchett, Whitmel Lane, Dr. P. John, Henry Davis and Thomas R. Cobb. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Dr. P. John the chair was authorized to appoint at his liesure a committee of five to serve as the Republican Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion adjourned.

JNO. T. PRICE,
Chm'n.

THOS. R. COBB, }
SELIM SUTTON, } Sect'ys.

Citizen's Industrial Association.

The Citizen's Industrial Association met at the Railroad office in the Albemarle House on Tuesday evening, April 20th. D. B, Bradford, on behalf of Committee on the manufacture of Cotton Yarn, made a further report which was accepted and ordered to be filed among the papers of the Association.

Geo. D. Pool, Esq., on behalf of Committee on the culture and manufacture of broom corn read several letters received from practical Northern gentlemen furnishing valuable information on the subject. They were likewise ordered to be filed.

Mr. Roland Thompson, on behalf of Committee on the manufacture of spokes and hubs reported that he had written various parties but thus far the responses were not as full and satisfactory as desired. The Committee was continued.

The subject of a better system of drainage and deeper plowing was introduced and discussed by Dr. W. A. Greenleaf, G. B. Thompson and Dr. P. John, when on motion a Committee consisting of Dr. W. A. Greenleaf, G. B. Thompson and Geo. D. Pool were appointed to report on the subject.

The subject of manufacturing corn meal and hominy for market was suggested and a Committee consisting of Roland Thompson, D. B. Bradford and Dr. P. John, was appointed to report on the subject.

On motion it was decided to change the regular meetings to the *third Friday* of each month.

On motion adjourned.

GEO. D. POOL,
Pres't.
WM. GREEN,
Sect'y.

Democratic Economy.

The economical (?) Legislature at its last session refused to pass a bill requiring sheriffs, clerks, guardians, trustees, &c., to advertise in the county papers, on account of its being too expensive, that it would be a burden too grievous to be borne by the dear people whom they love so well and more particularly, we opine, because it might be an unpopular move on their part. But what will the dear people say when they learn that an advertisement was ordered by the Legislature in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, for which a bill has been rendered against the State for inserting 142 lines 78 times, $2.215.20!!!. This is economy with a vengence. What does the press of the State think of this kind of tratment, and what do the dear people think of this sort of economy?—*Concord Sun, (Dem.)*

It proves that the Legislature was controlled by upstarts and impracticable men, who never had sensible and practicable ideas about anything especially business matters.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Keep cool, gentlemen. Reserve a little of your indignation until the other bills come in There were State advertisements ordered to be inserted in three or four New York papers, in as many in Baltimore, and, we think, in the London *Times*. Wait until the others, and especially the Thunderer, send in their bills. It will console you a little to learn that a Republican State officer, by the exercise of good judgement, cut down the above bill about $1,800!

The want of men with "sensible and practicable ideas" costs the people no incensiderable sum. These "impracticable" gentlemen squandered the public treasure in paying distant papers for advertising the act to commute, &c., the State debt, and other laws, which the journals of the State had noticed free of charge; but they could see nothing good in the passage of a bill which would have benefited more directly the people generally. From home papers, the disseminators of information, the Legislature kept matter which the public have a right to see, and property is still sacrificed, to the injury of widows and of fatherless children. All this comes of backing the legislative halls with the class of men described by the Charlotte *Democrat.* Unless the Republicans elect a majority of the delegates to the Convention this Legislature will meet again.

Consumption.

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

Ravenswoood, W. Va.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

KATE F. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Meseck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,—so says Mr. C. B. Caufield, editor of the *Chatham Courier.*

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumptiou in his neighborhood.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, who has been prostrated for a long time with a paralytic attack, has been greatly strengthened during the past few weeks by the transfusion of blood into his veins. Two operations had been performed up to Monday, and a third one was to have been performed on Tuesday. At the first operation two ounces were injected, and at the second one four ounces, the patient having first been deprived of two ounces by bleeding. A favorable change has taken place, the patient manifesting increased consciousness, and articulating more distinctly. *The St. Louis Republican* describes the transfusion process as follows: "The blood for transfusion is drawn from the veins of a healthy man into a vessel, where it is allowed to remain in contact with the oxygenizing properties of the atmosphere a short time, but not long enough to commence coagulating. It is then sucked into an exhausted receiver, to which a tube is attached and connected with a vein of the patient's arm. The blood is then forced by a piston in the receiver into the general circulation of the system. On the side of the exhausted receiver is a scale of fine lines, so that the quantity forced into the vein is graduated and timed under the practiced eye of the physician."

Vice President Wilson, who had engaged his passage for a trip to Europe, has abandoned it, having become convinced that it was contrary to established custom for either the President or Vice-President to leave the country during their terms of office. Upon looking into the matter, he discovered that none of his predecessors had left the country under similar circumstances. In the case of William R. King, of Alabama, elected Vice-President in 1852, at the time of his election he was in feeble health and compelled to seek relief in the soft climate of Cuba. When the time arrived for him to take the oath of office he was still at Havana. The constitutional oath was administered by the American Consul at that port. Mr. King returned to his plantation in April of the next year, and died the day after his arrival. The Vice President will make a trip to California instead.

Jacob B. Rumbaugh, a cigarmaker of Charlottesvill, Va., and more recently of Lynchburg and Richmond, shot himself fatally in the head at Raleigh on the 22nd inst., with a small pistol. Failure to obtain work, and dejection in consequence, was the cause of the deed. He leaves a wife and three children in Lynchburg. He belonged both to the Knights of Pythias of Charlottesville and the Red Men of Richmond.

All accounts from the tobacco section concur in giving a gloomy account for the prospects of a good crop the coming season. The young plants in this State were not killed by the frost, but the growth is retorted so that setting out cannot take place until too late for the production of bright yellow.

Newbern estimates her loss by the cold at $50,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPED PIQUES,
ANINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS,
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call,

S. Weisel.

The Albemarle Saloon.

This elegant establishment, in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of
JOHN DETRICK,
of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a First Class

. LAGER BEER,

SALOON,

Constantly receiving XXXX Gibson Whiskey, French Brandy, David Parkers Gates county Apple Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Blackberry brandy, Scuppernong, Catawba, Sherry and Port wines, also the celebrated Larger Beer of Thomas Beck & Son., of Baltimore Md., also fine Cigars, Chewing and smoking tobacco, and everything kept in a first class place, he guarantees satisfaction and invites a call from every one.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Fallepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. ☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4587.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

Semi-weekly. Through Line From Baltimore to Eliz. City, Edenton and Roanoke River.

ONE of the Steamers of this Line will leave Baltimore, foot of Patterson St., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Calling at Norfolk will leave that place every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. for Elizabeth City.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded,

BRODERICK & SMITH
Ats.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.
E. City N. C April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS
RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our
DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,

182 MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
SUCCESSORS TO
BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

is the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1672, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of usiness as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan commoting with forty seven others, supplied one ixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds f the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.

P. H. WELCH Agt.
Hertford, N. Y.
9-tf.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th,

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

Don't Think of Purchasing
A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
33-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

J. W. ETHERIDGE
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Also,
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX 535. NORFOLK, Va.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED Without a Rival, critically UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER commissions for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new design.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or $5 monthly, for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBTION CO.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of aising funds for the erection of a building in e City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000 &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING
APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO,
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City.
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED.
41-3m.

A Fortune for $1!

Positively the Last Postponement.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themselves.

LEGALLY AUTHORISED.

The Texas Gift Concert Association,

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

Will Give A Grand Concert
MONDAY, MAY 31st. 1875.
And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS.

The Concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

1st Capital Gift, 50,000.
2d Capital Gift, 25,000,
3d Capital Gift, 15,000.
4th Capital Gift, 10,000.

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

$250,000.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert.

AGENTS WANTED!
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.
CLUBS.

Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a prorato division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to clubs.

How to Remit to us.

Money sent at our risk when sent by Postoffice money order, draft, express, or registered letter.

☞ Orders for tickets sent direct to us promptly filled.

Address us for for circulars giving references, manner of drawing, full particulars, etc.

Address all orders for tickets, communications, and mane all remittance of money to A. R. COLLIFS, Sec'y, Denison Texas.

B. Orders for tickets amounting to $ sent C. O. D., per express.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in will compare favorably with any where and m easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house. has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank Count 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, and having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D POOL,
Elizbet City, N. C. Agent.

Elizabeth City Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER.

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER.
Elizabeth City. N. C.

H. C. GODFREY,

Near the CANAL BRIDGE on

ROAD STREET.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

DEALER IN

Spokes, Hubs, Rimbs and Shafts, Pitch Forks, Spades, Shovels and Hoes, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Harness and Hames, Bolts, Locks, Butts, Hinges and Screws, Enamel Cloth and Leather, Round and flat Iron, Cart Boxes and Cast Plows, Dixie Plows, Cotton Planters, Nails and Spikes; Also in Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Upper, Harness, Bridles and Fair Leather. Cash for Green and Dry Hides,

☞ The cheapest place in the City.
Nov. 23 tf

WILLARD'S HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

ORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of ...lk, Va. Parties coming here from the ... should take passage on the Bay line ...ers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev... ing, and arrive at Portsmouth the ne x ...ng in time to connect with the Elizabeth ...steamers.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR.

JAS. S. WILCOX.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:

JABEZ PRITCHETT,
DR. P. JOHN,
HENRY DAVIS,
WHITMEL LANE,
THOS. R. COBB.

...eal and Personal.

...Gold at New York 115¼, cotton ... At Norfolk cotton 15¼c. corn 82 ...c.

...An able lecture was delivered by ...r C. BRODRICK Esq., before the ...abites in the the Baptist Church ...Monday evening.

...The proceedings of the City Re... ...an nominating Convention appears ...nother column. Every thing passed ...harmoniously and in good order.

...The postal order business at the ...here is largely increasing. Post ...er PRICE informs us that the num... ...forders from January 1st to De... ...ber 31st, 1874, were 18216. The ...unt of money $42,272,50. The ...unt of fees on this was $239,35.

...Just before going to press our ...tion has been called to a third ...t for municipal officers on which ...name appears for Commissioner. ...tice to ourself we feel it right to ...at our name has been thus used ...ut consulting us. We have had no ...d or part in it.

...It is one of the beautiful compen... ...n of this life that no man can sin... ...y try to help another without help... ...himself. Nor can a citizen aid in ...ing forward improvements that will ...fit the public without himself ulti... ...ly receivin... a share of the advant...

...We had the pleasure, last week, ... visit from our friend BEN. H. ...ASKLIN, U. S. Revenue Collector for ...District. He is a wide awake, ener... ...e, whole souled gentleman, vigorous ...e performance of his official duties ...a thorough going Republican. This ...his first official visit here and he ...e a very favorable impression on ...our people.

...Through oversight we omitted to ...ce, last week, the return of SALO... ...SKY from the Northern cities with a ...ndid assortment of Goods in their ... They are among our best and ...t popular business men and do an ...ense trade. Parties needing cloth... ...or dress goods of any kind will always ...ell to call and see them.

...The entertainment given by the ...matic Association in Clark's Opera ...se on Friday evening last was decid... ...the best ever given in this city. The ...hable Irish Drama "Handy Andy" ...the piece of the evening and all the ...racters were well represented. Some ...the actors show decided talent—equal ...the average represented on the stage ...the larger cities.

...The Schooner "S. S. Lewis," of ...folk, Capt. JOS. SIMMONS, was towed ...to our harbor on Sunday, having been ...asted off the cost of Florida on the ...inst., and arrived at Hatteras on ...nday last. She was loaded with ...it and salt from the West India Is... ...ds. The schooner is owned by the ...KER BROTHERS, of Norfolk. The ...ire cargo was disposed of by selling ...in large and small quantities. Oran... ...s, bananas and cocoanuts are plenty ...d cheap in this market just now.

...The communication on "Conven... ...n" in this issue of the CAROLINIAN has ...the true ring. The best men should be ...elected. Perquimans would be ably ...epresented in the election of Judge ALBERTSON. In Chowan we learn that ...A. WARD is spoken of. He is a true ...an, sensible, reliable and conscientious. ...In this county several good men are ...spoken of. We have not yet heard from ...other counties in the District.

...As a member of the municipal ad... ...inistration, the official term of which is ...ear its close, we cannot refrain from ...ublicly expressing the pleasure we ...ave experienced in our intercourse with ...the Mayor and our brother Commission... ...ers. Harmony and the best of feeling ...have characterized the proceedings of ...the entire year, and we have the satisfac... ...tion of knowing that the financial ex... ...hibit will show that the interests of the ...Corporation have not been neglected.

...The following is the programme ...of the Band for Friday evening on Acad... ...emy Green.

PART 1ST.

Quickstep	"Rail Road."
Grand March,	"Governor."
Waltz,	"Of the Period."
Gallop,	No. 25.

PART 2ND.

Quickstep,	"Right of the line."
Song,	"Come where my love lies dreaming"
Polka,	"Nightingale."
Gallop,	No. 12.

...As we write, Monday morning, April 26th, the weather is still having the better of us, and no amount of woo... ...ing of "gentle spring" with its etherial mildness seems to crush the polar waves that sweep over from the frigid North. The most of the pears, peaches and straw... ...berries are destroyed and the early corn, beans, peas and tomato plants have been cut down. It has been many years since this section of the country has experi... ...enced such severe cold weather so late in the season. May it be many more before it is repeated.

...CAEDWIN PARKS, white and LEWIS WHITE, colored of Chowan county the former indicted for horse stealing, the latter for breaking into a mill and stealing corn and meal, having forfeited their bonds and fled were captured at Portsmouth, Va. and placed in jail to await the proper requisition to return them to the custody of Sheriff BRINKLEY of Edenton.

...A Republican living in the other end of the District writes

"Enclosed find Two Dollars and Ten Cents for subscription and postage to the NORTH CAROLINIAN. Though taking six other papers I begin to feel it my duty to patronize and help sustain my District party organ."

If every earnest Republican in the District would feel and act in this way the paper could be made much more useful to the party, to the people, to the District

...The Nags' Head Hotel will be opened about the usual time. Ample arrangements are being made to have everything in the best of order to secure the comfort and pleasure of visitors and guests. A splendid steamer has been secured to run regularly between this place, Hertford, Edenton and Nags' Head. The Company have fortunately secured the services of Capt. W. A. HARNEY, of this place, as Agent. It is the very best selection that could have been made. Let all who can, make arrangements to spend at least a portion of the coming summer at our famous watering place.

...We have our political opinions and convictions as every man has a right to have—nay *ought* to have. We express them upon all proper occasions and advocate them earnestly, and yet with the courtesy that should ever characterize dignified journalism. While we entertain and advocate our political views we never forget our duty as a citizen to our town, our county and the State we live in. Their growth, and development and prosperity are of deep interest to us, and to the best of our ability we labor to aid them. Public improvements, good government, the economical expenditure of the people's money we have always advocated and insisted on. We shall continue to do so.

...The work on the rail road is going on quite rapidly. The bed is now graded within a short distance of Ship Yard. The Engineer, HARRY T. GREENLEAF, is kept busy with his industrious corp *locating* and *leveling*, the force of hands has been augmented and the friends of the enterprise now feel assured that the road will be built. J. C. CHANDLER Esq., one of the Contractors, is here supervising the work. He is a "rail road" man, having had considerable experience in this line. At one time it was feared that there would be difficulty in procuring the right of way, but through the indefatigable efforts of Dr. W. A. GREENLEAF, (to whom, by the way, our people are more largely indebted for what has been accomplished than other man,) assisted by our public spirited townsman JOHN BLACK Esq., every impediment has been removed—the right of way amicably secured. The people along the route are manifesting a liberal spirit and generously doing the proper thing in this matter.

Local Briefs:

During a heavy gale on Saturday evening two schooners, the "Fair," of Elizabeth City and the "Packet," of Norfolk, drifted ashore on the Pasquotank River near this city.—The Dramatic Amateur Association will repeat "Handy Andy" in Clark's Opera House to morrow evening. Give them a full house.—There is beginning to be some interest manifested in the municipal election.—D. G. BUSH, Esq. and lady left for Bellefonte, Pa. on Monday.—Our friends, in town and country, will oblige us by giving us every item of news. We can't be everywhere—can't see everything. Many things are happening every week we'd like to notice. Let them be reported to us.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter "S. A. Stevens" arrived on Sunday, leaving again on Monday. Capt. IRISH gave us a friendly call. The Trustees of Elizabeth City Township will sit at the Court House on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May to list the taxes.—Capt. C. G. MANNING, of Edenton was in the city this week on official business.

Local Port-Folio.

"Quad" wrangles—quarrels between printers. Cheap—a baby carriage at $20, with a handsome baby thrown in. A muff—a thing that holds a lady's hand without squeezing it. Men of letters—post men. A paper tax—the assessment list. The key to an unwelcome gait—whiskey. The best music—the laughter of an innocent child. Back biters—fleas. Has no light—ignorance. Cheap drapery—the curtains of the night.

Business Locals.

The best of Butter at Fowler's.

Geniune New Orleans molasses at Fowler's.

Fowler's Dress goods are here.

Examine Fowler's cottons.

Every luxury in "what is good to take" can always be found at the Albemarle Saloon. DERRICK knows how to cater to the public taste.

Dr. W. N. Berkley, is now in the city. He has a suite of rooms at the Albemarle House and will attend to all professional calls. As a practical Dentist he stands at the head of his profession. All work guaranteed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

T G Skinner, J Wilson, J H Honamaker, Perquimans Co. N. C.; W J Morrisett, J G Berry, F F Lamb, J A Spencer, Camden Co. N. C.; P H Morgan, Currituck N. C.; W B Thurstur, W Brinkley, anteo N. C.; H G Marsh, W J Kellinger, Baltimore Md.; A A Perry, W H Jordan, Dr R H I. Blunt, Rev. C H Weley, W N Brinkley, N. C.; H B Walker, J H Wilson, Va.; Wm Gray, South Carolina.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

LARGE LOT of Clover Seed for sale at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

CALL at Dr. BUTT'S City Drug Store and get Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed. March 16th, 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe..

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particula , L. GUMP & O 179 William St. N. Y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"VEGETINE."

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merits. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine

Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine

Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine

Cures the most inexcible case of Canker.

Vegetine

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

Vegetine

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

Vegetine

Cures the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Vegetine

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine

Cures constipation and regulates the bowels.

Vegetine

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine

Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine

Cures pain in the Side.

Vegetine

Removes the cause of Dizziness.

Vegetine

Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine

Cures Pain in the Back.

Vegetine

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine

Is the great remedy for general Debility.

Vegetine

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
NEWSPAPER,
AND
JOB OFFICE.

—:o:—

Office near corner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

—:o:—

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

—:o:—

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

—:o:—

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
34-2m.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pr of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.–1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Saddles.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

WONDERful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 251 Wabash av. Chicago

8w6—1yr.

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT

SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,

LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
25 124hu Street, Norfolk Va.

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 3 -6m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SONS

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

NOTICE

U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1.000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufactures of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobaccco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, forth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to BEN H. FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Weldon N. C. and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D C. February 1, 1875. 89-4.

AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners, or to the chief officers of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims, or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a recovery thereof: Provided, That claims which have already matured, and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties, or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to cause the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims so presented to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be called "The Registry of Claims."

This act shall take effect from and after its ratigcation.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office Secretary of State,
Raleigh, March 29, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office
[SEAL.] W. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.
April 1, 1875. 42-4t.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership existing between T. D. Pendleton and J. P. Grandy has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; The business in the future will be conducted by T. D. Pendleton, with whom parties indebted to the late firm are requested to make settlement. Persons having claims against the old firm will be settled with by the said T. D. Pendleton, he having assumed and agreed to pay all the liabilities of the late firm of Pendleton & Grandy.

T. D. PENDLETON.
J. P. GRANDY.
April 1st. 1875.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE BUILDING.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

TO
The good people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country.

For I desire to say that I now have a full and Seasonable GOODS that I propose to sell them, on which business is Stock of Cash and One Price to sell at Cash and One Price Only, are the terms on which I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy of make every effort to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to deal with all and them at lowest prices and sell at Live and let live profit. The quality of the goods will show whatthey are upon Examination, and an examination is earnestly solicited. All wishing cheap goods and to pay as they go please call at

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a first class Grocery Store. Among the such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Dress Goods as are Black and Fancy Silks, Fancy Groceries, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Wool Hermani, Linens, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Poplins, Silk Dress Goods, In Notions you will find Colored and White Goods, Linens, &c. Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery for all in variety, Jet, Pearl Plated & Solid Gold Jewelry, Gutta Percha Combs, Ladies, Misses & Gents, Marseilles for Ladies, Misses & Gents, Linen Thimbles, Silver & Thimbles, Towels, &c. Counterpins, Damask Table Linen Napkins and Doylies, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY,
N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

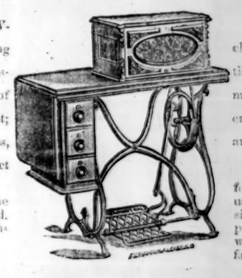
Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.



REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range of perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y.
281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta
Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St. S Mach

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN [illegible]

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er the ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where so'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,
For one, go down to JOHNSO. HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON.

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Timothy Hunter

HAVING BEEN LEFT ADMINISTRATRIX of my late husband, Timothy Hunter, by his last Will and Testament, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same to W. H. Barney; and all persons indebted to the Estate will come foward and settle the same.

Elizabeth City, N. C. ANN HUNTER,
Administratrix.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Live Stock.

When hurried with work, don't f get the stock. For lice apply linseed oil and the curry-comb or card.

Horses should be worked moderately at first. If the shoulders are inclined to chafe, bathe them with salt and water, wash off the salt, rub dry and apply crude petroleum. This is a healing application for galls or bruises. Wash the feet and legs when muddy, and wipe dry. Give some bran or oatmeal in their drink. Give cut feed at noon, and long hay at night. Clean them thoroughly at night. This is important to their proper rest.

The treatment of cows must depend on circumstances. A cow in full flow may profitably get all the food she can turn into milk. When she is turned out to grass the feed of meal should not be cut off. She will take three or four quarts or more of mixed meal and bran in a day without getting fat, if she is the right sort of cow, and pay for it in milk with a good profit. If she is not the right sort, it will be best to get rid of her. Dairying is now the most profitable business of the farm, and where there are cheese factories or creameries, the women of the household are relieved from much severe labor. Calves should be kept growing from the first. When two weeks old they will learn to eat a little cut hay with bran and oatmeal or oilmeal mixed.

Damp yards and moist pastures are fatal to sheep. Dry clean yards and upland pastures are needed. Steaming manure about the yards is injurious. Ewes that are suckling lambs should be fed a pint of meal, grain, or bran daily. The lambs will be the gainers. Fresh water and salt should be provided every day.

Nothing comes amiss to pigs at this season. Fine-cut clover hay or well cured cornstalks wetted and sprinkled with meal, will be eaten readily. Roots of all kinds, brewer's grains, and bran with milk will make pork. But there is much in the breed. Choose a pure breed, whether it be Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, or the Poland-China, and now is a good time to procure a pair to commence with. But purity of breed will not serve as a substitute for food and care. Pure bred swine will make more pork from the same food than any other, and all their progeny will be of the same character; that is, all there is in "pure blood."—*Agriculturist.*

From a Farmer's Note-Book.

For orchard grass sow with oats, or other spring grain crop, full two bushels of seed to acre; must be thick or will grow in tufts; makes good hay, and, for pasture, grows faster than any grass.

Cayenne pepper, mixed in the cooked food of fowls, will make them lay many more eggs than if not so fed. Make a pudding daily, winter and summer, of Indian meal or meal and bran, and season it strong with pepper, and it will pay well.

Sow for Hungarian grass last week in May; half bushel to acre; cut before seed ripens, to prevent injurious effects on stock. It draws heavily on the fertility of the soil, and should be sown only when a deficiency of other hay is likely to occur.

The best variety of grapes for general cultivation is the Concord; but for some parts of Central New York and some parts of the New England States, the Hartford Prolific may ripen better, it being a week earlier than the Concord, but not as good a grape.

When potatoes are planted in the garden or field near the house, if a few peas are dropped into every other hill and every alternate row, a good crop of green peas may be secured for the family table, the vines being supported by the potato vines. Marrowpots or other thrifty growing varieties are best. The potato crop is not lessened thereby.

A Good Crop of Wheat.

A letter from C. Becker, of Bloomville, Delaware county, N. Y., was read before the Farmers' Club as follows:

"I sowed a piece of clover and timothy the 1st of July, plowed an acre and thirty-one rods the 1st of August, turned the sod all even and nicely, the soil being a gravelly loam on table land, or on what we term the upper flats, on the Delaware river, seven miles above Delhi, the county seat. After it had been plowed a week, I went over the piece with a harrow once a week till the 1st of September. I then put on the cultivator once, even when I considered the surface sufficiently pulverized for a good seedbed. I then sowed on the piece two bushels, less four quarts, of white wheat, then put on the cultivator once over, then went once over with the harrow. I then slacked a barrel of lime and mixed with three barrels of ashes, and sowed evenly over the piece and put the harrow once over again. The weather proved favorable for a fall growth. It showed a very fine top, wintered well, grew finely in the spring, stood remarkably even on the ground, and ripened the 1st of July. I cut it before it was dead ripe, got it in in good order, thrashed it the 1st of September, and measured forty-five bushels from the machine, and received at the Delaware County Winter Fair the first premium for the largest quantity raised from an acre, and the first premium for the best quality of wheat. Having seen an account in the proceedings of the Farmers' Club recommending the same process, last fall, for cultivating and preparing ground for wheat, I feel willing to give my experience in raising an acre and thirty-one rods, hoping it will be a benefit and encouragement to others to make a trial. I intend to try the same plan or process in preparing and raising a larger piece next season, feeling well satisfied that there is a large area of land along the Delaware well adapted to the raising of winter wheat, and that a large amount of money, which is now paid out for Western flour, might be saved and appropriated to other necessary purposes."

Mr. S. E. Todd said that Mr. Becker had produced a fair yield of wheat, but that farmers in the northern part of New York State frequently raise forty-five bushels to the acre without extraordinary preparation of the soil.

Location of a Home.

It is a matter of surprise that so few people who purchase a house carefully regard its sanitary conditions. The laws of health, so outraged by builders, are too generally acquiesced in by the unthinking purchaser. Shady north slopes, damp marshes, and the neighborhood of stagnant swamps, are too often chosen for the home in which to rear a family. No human being can breathe with impunity the exhalations from damp cellars and reeking pools of stagnant meadows. Sunshine, pure air and perfect drainage are conditions of health which cannot be ignored. We have seen the fever line drawn between localities adjoining with a precision too marked to be mistaken. Elevated, sunny south slopes, where air and sunlight are copiously diffused, are never visited by epidemics; so of dry and well drained bottom lands.

A Sad Warning.

A terrible suicide occurred in Fishkill village, N. Y. John Erwin, a lad eighteen years of age, a clerk in Hoyt's store, was detected stealing five dollars' worth of dry goods. His parents reside in Newburgh, and were sent for, when Mr. Hoyt settled the matter with the father for fifty dollars, and then search was made for the boy. He was found in an out-house, dead, having taken either morphine or arsenic. Letters found on him and in his trunk revealed the fact that for some time he had been the victim of a blackmailer in Lowell, Mass., who kept demanding money and goods from him at intervals, as a price for hushing up something young Erwin had done, but what it was does not transpire. The blackmailer seemed to have been ready to take either dry goods or money.

Bret Harte once worked for his board up in one of the Sierra valleys, but the old fellow he lived with thinks he hardly paid his way. "Do you see that fence?" said the old man to a party of visitors lately, pointing to a stump-and-brush affair around his garden, "Well, Bret staid with me two year, an' 'bout all he done was to help me build that."

THE "RAGGED EDGE" LETTER.

Henry Ward Beecher's Explanation of His Notable Letter of Feb. 5, 1872.

No little anxiety has been felt among Henry Ward Beecher's friends, relative to his explanation of what is known as the "ragged edge" letter, of Feb. 5, 1872. When on the witness stand and questioned about this letter Mr. Beecher began his task by narrating circumstances which occurring on Saturday had reduced him to a state of extraordinary but not unusual depression, for it seems, according to his testimony, that the enthusiasm which accompanies Sunday's work is always followed by a reaction on Monday, and that his spirits on that day are always low and his moods despondent. But on this occasion he was still more depressed from the fact that on the previous Saturday he had been reproached by Mr. Moulton "in a tone that was very cutting" for failure to pay regard for Mr. Tilton's interests as he had promised, for not fulfilling the understanding and the common agreement to aid Mr. Tilton. In the depressed mood which followed two days later, Mr. Beecher wrote this long letter, which he described "as an exhibit of what he had done during the past year for Theodore."

Mr. Evarts read this letter to Mr. Beecher, paragraph by paragraph, as follows:

God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and E. than ever I did for myself a hundred fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudices or refute falsehoods, and to excite kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am thrown among clergymen, public men, and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to restrain the evils which have been visited upon T., and with increasing success.

Q. Now what facts in your own conduct or effort does that clause refer to? A. It refers to the prolonged endeavor which I had made everywhere to say that the stories that Mr. Bowen had bruited, and that I had given currency to—that I believed them to be false; that I believed Mr. Tilton to be an honest and a thoroughly chaste and temperate man; that I believed him to be neither a lecher nor a drunkard; that I believed him to be in many things weak, I often said; that I thought that—but everywhere I attempted to do that which I had undertaken to do, reinstate him as he was when he sat a brilliant man at the head of the *Independent*.

But the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society, on other grounds than late rumors. I mention this to explain why I know with absolute certainty, that no mere statement, letter, testimony, or affirmation will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them. Time and work will. But chronic evil requires chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. E. and the children would have their future cloud d.

Q. Now, sir, what did you refer to in regard to any step or conduct of your own in these clauses of your letter? A. I undertook to clear him from every imputation that affected his character, except those which belonged to his later associations with socialistic ideas and with the Woodhulls. It was a common ground between us that Elizabeth and the domestic troubles were to be shielded in silence. I could not undertake to do some things without bringing up the whole matter in such a way that that would be disclosed. I could not undertake to clear his character in regard to his sentiments on socialistic questions; that I could not do. But if, in regard to the other, if in regard to his household, in regard to Elizabeth and the children—if he wished that, on my part, to be dragged out and to be made a subject of investigation, my opinion then was, and was through the whole of the years, that that could never come into the church without destroying that church, and I would "step down and out" before anything should ever destroy Plymouth Church. I had an exaggerated idea, but it was a real idea that anything of that kind—I would suffer anything, but that church should stand. And then, as for him and her and the children—this is not exactly the language of a literal and logical statement, but it is language, as when Paul said: "I could wish myself accursed from Christ for my brother's sake!"—as David for Absalom: "Would to God I had died for thee!" If my going out of the church and out of the ministry, and so, the destruction of my professional life, would restore things as they had been before, I had the feeling when I wrote this letter that I would give them up willingly to put things back where they were.

In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer.

Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time.

Q. Was that clause an expression of your views, your feelings, in view of the situation as you have narrated it? A. Yes, sir. Feeble words! If there had been any stronger in the English language I would have put them in.

Q. What horror of great darkness did you spend much of your time in? A. I don't know; I cannot define it, nor describe it. I only know that I am subject to very profound darkness by times, and reactions; just as, at the other extreme, I am subject to very great exaltations. Mr. Evarts, I did not do right when I said most of my time. [With great emotion.] I lived very near to God then, and the most of my time I had peace. Most of my time I was above it; but there were days in which midnight came at midday, and a horror of darkness.

A Word to Workingmen.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says that one of the greatest troubles trade unions have to contend against is the parasites that gain influence and position in them, and then use the influence in their own favor and to gainer the best interests of the workingmen. It cites an instance where the president of a union was also an official in the Grangers, which position he had obtained upon the direct or implied understanding that he should use his other position to enable the farmers to get as good prices as possible for their produce from its members, while his duties to the union required him to use all his efforts to obtain this produce at the lowest possible rates. It is by no means an exceptional case, the paper says. It is usually those who have nothing to lose who get up organizations of this kind in the first place and control them afterwards, and the only wonder is that workingmen generally have not opened their eyes to the fact long ere this.

A Noted Lion.

The lion "Jim," which has just expired at an eastern managerie, had a history of its own. He was captured when two years old, and, with one or two exceptions, was the largest lion in captivity. He was twenty-eight years of age, and had resisted every effort to tame him, being at the time of his death almost as wild as when first captured. At one time breaking loose, he attacked an elephant, and the elephant threw him down, breaking two of his ribs. During his career the lion killed one man and thirteen animals, besides seriously injuring a number of his keepers.

Keep Away.

The son of a subscriber of a New York paper receives the following in reply to a letter asking what chance there was for him to get work in the city: If you are wise you will not think of coming to New York at this time to work at your trade. Many thousands of persons as competent as yourself to earn a living are now out of employment, and either subsisting on the earnings of more prosperous years or almost at the verge of starvation.

A New Story of the Creation.

Mr. George Smith has written a letter to the London *Telegraph* concerning his efforts to read the cuneiform tablets which were procured by him in Assyria and deposited in the British Museum. These tablets contain the Chaldaic account of the creation and fall of man, and thus, at this comparatively late day of the world, their report comes to strengthen or weaken the Mosaic history, as recorded in the Bible, of the same great events. Mr. Smith, after giving an account of the discovery of the tablets, says that when complete they must have numbered nine or ten, and that the history as recorded on them of what occurred "in the beginning" was much longer and fuller than the corresponding report in the book of Genesis. He continues as follows:

The narrative on the Assyrian tablets commences with a description of the period before the world was created. The desolate and empty state of the universe and the generation by chaos of monsters are vividly given. The chaos is presided over by a female power named Tisalat and Tiamat, corresponding to the Thalatth of Berosus; but as it proceeds the Assyrian account agrees rather with the Bible than with the short account from Berosus. We are told, in the inscriptions, of the fall of the celestial being who appears to correspond to Satan. In his ambition he raises his hand against the sanctuary of the God of heaven, and the description of him is really magnificent. He is represented riding in a chariot, through celestial space, surrounded by the storms, with the lightning playing before him, and wielding a thunderbolt as a weapon.

This rebellion leads to a war in heaven, and the conquest of the powers of evil, the gods in due course creating the universe in stages, as in the Mosaic narrative, surveying each step of the work and pronouncing it good. The divine work culminates in the creation of man, who is made upright and free from evil, and endowed by the gods with the noble faculty of speech.

The Deity then delivers a long address to the newly created being, instructing him in all his duties and privileges, and pointing out the glory of his state. But this condition of blessing does not last long before man, yielding to temptation, falls; and the Deity then pronounces upon him a terrible curse, invoking on his head all the evils which have since afflicted humanity. These latest details are upon the fragment which I excavated during my first journey to Assyria.

I have at present recovered no more of the story and am not yet in a position to give the full translation and details, but I hope during the spring to find time to search over the collection of smaller fragments of tablets and to light upon any smaller parts of the legends which may have escaped me. When my investigations are completed I will publish a full account and translation of the Genesis legends, all of which I now have been fortunate enough to find, some in the old museum collection, others by excavations in Assyria.

A Marvelous Snake Fight.

The Santa Rosa (California) *Democrat* tells this story:

Last August, as Mr. Woodbridge, who lives just above Cloverdale, formerly of Petaluma, was going to his work in the early morning, he saw a strange sight, something which he could not at first define—whirling, writhing and turning on the ground. On a nearer approach what was his astonishment to discover two immense rattlesnakes engaged in a deadly strife. They were wrapped around each other from the tail to within six or eight inches of the head, and never for a moment did they take their eyes off each other. Now and then they would slowly unwind to within one or two coils of the tail, when, with an instantaneous movement, they would again become involved to the neck, and with jaws distended and fangs exposed, one would strike at the other, his antagonist invariably dodging at the blow, when in turn he would be foiled. After repeating their maneuvers for a time they would lie panting in each other's coils, and then slowly and cautiously unwind, only to repeat the involvement and striking again. So fiercely did they embrace each other that one would think surely the life would be crushed out. Strike after strike was made on both sides, but never once was an adversary so far caught off his guard as to receive a blow. They had been fighting over a space of fifteen or twenty feet, as evinced by their tracks in the dust. To all appearances they had been fighting all night, every inch of ground bearing marks of the conflict. After looking at them for some time, Mr. Woodridge cut a pole some eight or ten feet long, and just then a Mr. Murphy came up. He took the pole and approaching the snakes, they simultaneously discovered him, when, loosening their hold of each other with marvelous rapidity, the larger one rushed at him, perfectly furious; it required the second blow to stop him. In a moment after the other started after Mr. Murphy, as his now dead antagonist had done, when he, too, was slain by a well-directed blow. One had sixteen and the other fifteen rattles.

Those Wicked Rats.

Having read that coal tar would drive away rats from a dwelling, I would like to give a chapter from my experience with it.

Some years since, after an epidemic which killed all our cats, our house became infested with an army of rats. They gnawed holes in nearly every room, made havoc generally, and scampered about day and night, till we were nearly ready to "burn up the house and run away by the light of it."

Just then we read an article on the many virtues of coal tar, in which the writer, a noted college professor, told the same story. "Put tar in the holes; they would be disgusted and leave *en masse*." We supposed it must be true, so we sent twenty miles for coal tar. Foolishly I had spent the day it came in giving my pantry an extra cleaning.

At night my husband made a swab and applied the tar to all the holes. We retired, thinking what a blessing that somebody was wise enough to tell us just what to do to get rid of such a nuisance. But in the morning—oh, horrors, such a pantry! I should have supposed every rat in the neighborhood had waded through the filthy stuff and danced a jig on my clean shelves and floor. In every room to which they had access were their black tracks visible. From the back kitchen to the front door the house was filled with the abominable odor. It took weeks to clean the last of those tracks and a month to rid the house of the detestable perfume. Words fail to describe the horrors of that extremity—I can think of only one thing worse—a visitation of smallpox. And, to cap the climax, not a rat left the house! They seemed to stick the closer. Depend upon it, the only sure cure for rats is a good cat with a family of smart kittens.

The Emperor of Brazil.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Dom Pedro II. of Brazil, who, according to a French report, is about to abdicate his throne and to take up his residence among the people of the United States, is in the fiftieth year of his age. He was born on the 2d of December in the year 1825. He is the son of Dom Pedro I., and commenced to rule, under a regency, on the 7th of April, 1831, and to govern personally on the 23d of July in the year 1840. He was crowned on the 18th of July, 1841, and married 4th of September, 1843, to Princess Therese Cristine, daughter of Francis I., King of Sicily. The Emperor's daughter, Countess d'Eu, in whose favor it is said he will abdicate, was married on the 15th of October, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe Maree Ferdinand Gaston, grandson of the late King Louis Philippe, of France. The Emperor of Brazil has been, it is alleged, vastly disquieted in mind of late years, by reason of the conflict which had arisen in his dominion between State authorities, a party in Parliament, and hierarchy and clergy of the Catholic Church.

What holds all the snuff in the world? No one nose.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The British House of Commons, by a vote of 152 to 187, refused to order to a second reading a bill to enable unmarried women to vote at Parliamentery elections. Mr. Disraeli voted with the minority.....At the Rhode Island election there was no choice for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor by the people. All the other Republican candidates were elected.....The steamer Paragon was destroyed by fire at her wharf in St. Louis. Loss on vessel and cargo over $150,000.....The notorious counterfeiter, Peter McCartney, who was recently arrested at Dallas, Texas, has again escaped from custody.....Two new suits have been begun against Wm. M. Tweed—one to recover $6,000,000, and the other for his arrest in case he should be liberated from his present imprisonment.....Navigation on the Connecticut river opened later this year than it has for twenty years.....Six victims of the Delano boiler explosion at Syracuse, N. Y., have died.....Levi T. Miller, employed in a saw-mill at Middleport, Pa., was caught in the fly-wheel and crushed to death....A corner in wheat at Chicago run the market up considerably.....One of the newly appointed cardinals is in prison in Germany. This is the third case in the history of the Roman Church where an imprisoned prelate has been made cardinal.

Several professors of the university of Madrid have been arrested in pursuance of the government policy to punish all professors who protest against the recent educational laws.... Herr Sigl, editor of the ultramontane *Vaterland* of Munich, who was recently sentenced to imprisonment for publishing an article insulting to Prince Bismarck, has been arrested by the Austrian authorities on the application of the German government ..... Attachments have been made under new suits against the property of Wm. M. Tweed in New York....Gen. Campos entered Ripoll, Spain, after a fight, in which he lost forty killed and wounded. The loss of the Carlists is not known.....Full returns of the State election in Rhode Island give the following vote: For Governor, Hazard, Independent Republican, 8,717; Lippitt, Regular Republican, 8,341; Cutler, Democrat, 5,169. For Lieutenant-Governor, Day, Independent Republican, 9,135; Scisson, Regular Republican, 7,942; Pierce, Democrat, 5,121..... The flour, grain and commission house of Howard Hinchman & Son, of Philadelphia, failed lately, their liabilities being placed at $100,000..... The total vote for Governor in Connecticut was: 53,785 Democratic; 44,301 Republican; 2,809 Prohibition; and fourteen scattering, leaving a Democratic majority of 6,661. The total vote for Congressmen in the State was: 51,093 Democratic; 47,311 Republican, and 1,909 Prohibition. The Democratic majority in this total vote is 1,867.

The registry of births in Charlestown, Mass., shows that Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, now under sentence of death in Boston, completed his fifteenth year on the twenty-ninth day of November last.....Michael Sullivan was hanged at New Brunswick, N. J., for the murder of Daniel Talmadge, an old man seventy-two years of age. The murderer secured about $270. Sullivan made no confession and died with little evident pain.....The employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's coal mines voted 1,512 to 319 against a strike.....The employees of all but one of the collieries in the Shamokin (Pa) region are on strike.....The town clerk of South Chicago has refused to sign the certificates of the candidates declared elected in the recent municipal elections on the grounds of wholesale corruption and ballot-box stuffing. .....A number of houses were blown down and five persons were killed and several others wounded by a tornado near Little Rock, Ark. About the same time a storm struck Texarkana, unroofing the public school building and fatally wounding one child and slightly injuring several others. Rain fell in torrents..... Patrick O'Shea, who stabbed his wife on March 18, 1874, from the effects of which she died five days later, was hanged at St. Louis.

The rush of immigration to Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and the Pacific coast, this spring, is enormous, and continues without abatement. .....Gen. Crook and his soldiers have received the thanks of the Arizona Legislature for their services in subduing the hordes of hostile Indians that held the territory under a reign of terror.....Nine buildings were destroyed by fire at Greenville, Mass., and several persons were badly injured by falling chimneys. The loss is $50,000.....By the rise in the Mississippi river at Minneapolis the steamer Minneapolis was wrecked, two railroad bridges were destroyed, and several sawmills were submerged.....A party of Mexican robbers threatened an attack on Roma, Texas, but the presence of troops caused them to retreat. ..... The decrease in the supply of coal sent from the Pennsylvania mines so far this year is 910,258 tons.....A farmer named McKinzie, living five miles from Greenville, Ill., was murdered in his bed, and then dragged to the stable and placed under the feet of a pair of mules. His wife and son have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.... A new disease has developed itself among horses near Albany, New York. The horse's breast and foreleys are covered with lumps, which must be painful, as the animal exhibits signs of sickness and severe suffering..... President Grant and his Cabinet participated in the centennial celebrations in Lexington and Concord, Mass.

The steamers Ocean and Fu-Sing collided at Shanghai, and the latter sank immediately, causing great loss of life.....In answer to a question as to what course the British government would take if the independence of Belgium was threatened in consequence of her rejection of Prussia's demands, Mr. Disraeli said that there has been much exaggeration in this matter, but if Belgian neutrality was threatened England was prepared to do her duty .... An engagement has taken place between government troops and the Carlists near Tolosa, the latter being defeated with a loss of one hundred killed.....Much damage has been done by the floods in Australia.....A party of Mexicans, returning from Texas with stolen cattle in their possession, have been arrested at Camargo.....The explosion of a boiler in the gingham mills, in South Adams, Mass., killed three men and fatally injured three others.....Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill to repeal the local option law.....Thaddeus Smith, a North Hadley, Mass., farmer, has failed. His liabilities are $150,000, and his assets $100,000.....Dan Bryant, the noted minstrel, died in such poor circumstances that his theatrical associates had to contribute money for his burial.

A fire in Gloucester, N. J., destroyed property to the value of $150,000.....In the United States District Court of Detroit, Judge Brown sentenced Daniel Pratt, a jeweler, of Jackson, to two years and six months' hard labor in State prison, for sending a postal card through the mails containing writing forbidden by law. ..... Six companies of cavalry and two of infantry have been ordered to the base of the Black Hills as an escort to Mr. Jenny, government geologist, who will make a survey of the country.....Commander Leroy Fitch, U. S. N., died at his residence in Logansport, Ind., after a lingering illness ..... Bolivia is passing through another revolution and disturbances occur daily.....A general law for the formation of agricultural and horticultural societies was passed in the New York State Senate....A young man named Fred. Brandenburgh was found dying from starvation and exhaustion under a pile of lumber in San Francisco. He said before his death that he crawled under the number nine days before. Other lumber had been unwittingly piled around him stopping his egress.....In closing his examination of Henry Ward Beecher, in the Tilton-Beecher case, Mr. Evarts was evidently determined that the jury should have the full benefit of the denials. The questions were those which were asked on the second day of his examination, as to whether Mr. Beecher had ever improperly solicited or obtained any improper favors from Mrs. Tilton, or committed adultery with her. After emphatic denials by Mr. Beecher, Mr. Evarts asked the stenographer to read the question. The reporter began and the whole series was again read to the jury. Then Mr. Evarts, in a more rapid manner than he had previously displayed, closed with a series of questions, the answers to which were denials of adultery at any time, denials of confessions of adultery or criminality, and denials of participation in conversations in which adultery was charged.

The temperance folks are making a great effort to secure a prohibitory law in Canada; and one petition from New Brunswick bore 13,000 signatures.

A Terrible Story.

In the year 1863 over three hundred Sioux Indians who had participated in the Minnesota massacres were condemned to death by a military commission, and of these thirty-eight were afterward hanged, all at the same time, in Mankato. It has always been supposed that this wholesale hanging was done under an order from the President of the United States; but the St. Paul *Dispatch* tells a story which, if true, shows that the execution was irregular and illegal. According to the *Dispatch*, after the capture of the savages Gen. Sibley received from the War department, through the Minnesota delegation in Congress, informal directions to organize a military commission for their trial. The proceedings were summary, and the whole three hundred were condemned to death; but it was finally decided to select for execution only those who had been recognized by witnesses as active leaders in the butcheries which had been committed. A formal application was sent to Washington for the sanction of the President to the infliction of the death penalty on these, and the *Dispatch* says it learns from a citizen of St. Paul who accompanied the Minnesota delegation to the Executive mansion the following particulars:

After the transaction of some minor matters, Senator Ramsey drew from his pocket a telegram from Gen. H. H. Sibley, asking for the Executive order to execute the thirty-eight convicted savages. After a hurried reading of the dispatch, Mr. Lincoln, turning nervously in his seat, and shoving his fingers up through his hair, said: "Oh! oh! this is too bad; this calling upon me to give, in cold blood, my official or formal sanction or edict to the execution of thirty-eight human beings! It seems to me there can be nothing on record, no precedent from any civilized ruler, nothing in the history of the world like it, and I tremble at its contemplation. Mr. Ramsey, why—why didn't Gen. Sibley first do the hanging, and then, if necessary, ask me to approve his action?"

Senator Ramsey, according to the *Dispatch*, merely said: "All right, Mr. Lincoln," and then telegraphed Gen. Sibley to go ahead with the hanging, and thus the greatest execution which ever took place in America was accomplished on the strength of a telegraphic dispatch from a man who had no legal authority whatever to order it. The story seems almost too terrible to be true.

One Hundred Years of Age.

Some twenty-five years ago a noted English professor declared that there were no authentic cases of human beings living to the age of 100 years. All of the famous instances of unusual longevity, like those of Old Parr, who was said to have died at the age of 152, and of Henry Jenkins, who survived to that of 169, rest upon the assertions of the alleged centenarians themselves. The indefatigable Mr. Thoms, in the pursuit of his hobby, took up case after case and investigated it thoroughly, rummaging parish registers, sifting the statements of witnesses, and consulting tombstones, with invariably the same result in each—not proven. He found that the alleged centenarians were usually poor and ignorant persons, about whose time of birth documentary evidence was inconclusive or wanting. Their claims to extraordinary age were made when they were old and mentally feeble. And he proceeds to say that "the delusions perhaps honestly entertained by these old people have been nursed by popular credulity, by the love of the marvelous inherent in our natures, and oftentimes by the local pride of neighbors and fellow-townsmen." Most people who have had a grandmother who claimed to be a hundred years old before she died cling to the belief with filial stubbornness. What they know they know. But demand of them the proof in black and white from unimpeachable records, and they cannot give it. Mr. A. H. Bailey and Mr. Archibald Day, the well-known English actuaries, found by an examination of the mortality of the aristocracy that the average mean duration in that class was "materially greater" than in the general population. "And yet," to quote Mr. Thoms again, "in the face of this startling fact, I believe that no authenticated case of centenarianism has ever occurred in any noble family." To be 100 years old a man would have been born before the declaration of independence and the birth of the United States.

National Tree Culture.

A bit of gossip is going the rounds of the press telling how a certain good citizen recently cut down an immense oak tree on his premises, because its gigantic size and wonderful beauty drew so many visitors. The tree had passed its second century of life and deserved a better fate. Its fall brought forcibly to mind the saying of an ancient lover of the forest, that the man who would wantonly kill a shade tree would slay one of his fellow creatures. It would be sad to believe this, however, for the waste of forest trees in our land has been indiscriminate and universal. So far has it gone that in some parts of New England and the Middle States large manufactories are kept in enforced idleness during part of the winter months by reason of drought, and the character of the soil in other sections has undergone a change for the worse. It would not be a bad idea if the North should follow the example of the West in availing itself of the provision made by national legislation for the encouragement of tree planting. In Minnesota, since the act in question was passed, fifteen million trees have been planted in about seven thousand acres. In addition the number planted on private places, and not embraced in the assessor's returns and on the railroad lines, will bring the total for the State up to twenty millions. This is just so much solid wealth added to the coffers of the State, and the trouble has been comparatively trifling. In the great decrease of forest trees, the item of a national system of tree culture is big with the promise of future riches.

Paying Them Damages.

A widower at Marseilles, whose wife was killed in a Communist riot there, has just recovered 18,000 francs from the city for failing to do its duty and maintain public order. Near Strasburg, not long ago, a man employed to watch the gates of a railway having been killed by a train which had been suffered to leave the station with its lanterns unlit, his widow has just been awarded an annuity of 300 francs a year for life against the Imperial Direction of the State railways. She had applied at first respectfully for relief to the Direction, which received her as she would have been received by an average railway board in America; began by contesting her claim and charging her husband with drunkenness, and finally made her a generous offer of fifteen thalers, less than $10.50, in full payment for the defunct! She carried her case into the courts, and now, in less than five months, she has won a handsome verdict.

They sold at the public auction in Paris the other day a revolver that has had many owners, and with which five of its owners had committed suicide.

Patent Medicines.

That there are some good patent medicines no intelligent man dare for a moment deny; and pre-eminent is the great California herb medicine, Vinegar Bitters, discovered by Dr. J. Walker, a prominent physician of San Francisco. This medicine, although called bitters, is not to be classed among the vile "fancy drinks" recommended and sold over the bar by rum-venders, but is a combination of pure herbalistic extracts, known to possess sterling medicinal qualities, and is compounded without the use in any shape of spirits. Its action upon the internal system is not stimulating to the extent that alcoholic poison is, but at once attacks blood impurities, and by removing the original cause destroys the germs of disease and invites returning health. Its action upon the stomach and liver render it an almost certain specific in the most stubborn cases of dyspepsia, and in truth imparts new life and vigor to the whole system. It is one of the best medicines ever invented. *

P. T. Barnum's Latest Wonders---A Colossal Exhibition.

Harper's Weekly devotes nearly two columns to explaining and extolling the great enterprises with which P. T. Barnum is making historical his forty years' career as the most liberal and daring showman in the world. The statistics which Harper Brothers give us from authentic sources are nearly overwhelming. They make an ordinary head dizzy. Mr. Barnum has always boasted that he gave his patrons double their money's worth, and his claims are generally acknowledged; but this time he seems to have far outstripped himself. Last year he obtained from the Connecticut Legislature a charter for "The P. T. Barnum's Universal Exposition Company," with a capital of a million of dollars. Mr. Barnum, who is president of the company, and Mr. Coup, his manager, have spent many months in Europe perfecting their plans. The object of this great company, as they announce, is to elevate amusements, divest them of all objectionable features, and thus render them worthy the patronage of the most moral and refined classes. They say that eventually they will have a score or more of exhibitions (traveling and permanent) in America and Europe, and they intend that their chartered title shall be a guarantee of the merits of whatever they bring before the public. The present season they have but two exhibitions. One is Mr. Barnum's well-known "Museum, Menagerie, Circus and Traveling World's Fair," the other is simply called "The Great Roman Hippodrome." Mr. Barnum seems to have devoted years to perfecting this great enterprise, and nearly every year of his personal attention was paid to it in Europe. At an expense of several hundred thousand dollars he erected a great hippodrome building in the heart of New York city, and under an outlay of over five thousand dollars each day he has run his establishment in New York for nearly a year. This exposition company are engaged to ship the entire Hippodrome to Europe next autumn; meanwhile they have undertaken the difficult task of transporting it entire to the principal cities in America. *Harper's Weekly* says:

"The Great Roman Hippodrome will resemble a moving camp. There are 1,200 men, women and children in Mr. Barnum's service, and the stock includes 750 horses and ponies, besides elephants, camels, English stag and stag-hounds, trained ostriches, lions, bears, tigers and other animals. For the exhibition of the menagerie and the various shows, displays and performances connected with the enterprises, two enormous tents, each 500 feet in length and 300 in width, have been provided, one of which will be kept in advance, in order that no time may be lost by delaying in making ready. The question of transportation by rail —a very serious one—was solved by the construction of 150 cars, twice the usual length, built expressly for this purpose. Among them are a number of "horse-palace" cars, constructed with commodious stalls, in which the horses can lie down and rest while on the journey, and arrive at the place of exhibition quite fresh for the performance. Besides moving the tents, animals and all other material in these Hippodrome cars, berths will be provided in those devoted to the personnel of the company for nearly all the employees. Besides the exhibition tents, and stable tents for the horses and other animals, there is also attached to the company a large corps of blacksmiths and carpenters and builders, some of whom precede the show several days, to make ready for the exhibition by preparing the ground, erecting seats, etc. The dressing-room tents alone will cover more ground than an ordinary circus.

"To move such an enormous establishment, without hitch or delay, requires the employment of clear headed, practical men at the head of each department. Everything is so arranged as to move with the smoothness and precision of clockwork. At the appointed time the caravan will go up, the street procession will move, the performance will commence. When all is over, and the great tent is emptied, everything will be packed up by those detailed for the work, and the caravan, without the loss of a minute, will be on the move toward the next place of exhibition.

"The programme of performance will be varied and attractive. Donaldson will make daily balloon ascensions with a car large enough to contain a company of six persons, at a cost of about $500 a day for this feature alone. Then there will be the "Roman races," in chariots driven by "Amazons;" the "liberty races," in which forty wild horses are turned loose in the arena in exact imitation of the famous carnival races of Rome and Naples; "standing races," in which the riders stand on bareback horses; hurdle races by ladies; flat races by English, French, and American jockeys; besides camel, elephant, ostrich, and donkey races. Another feature will be an exhibition of Indian life on the plains, in which the actors will be scores of Indians with their squaws and pappooses. They will put up a genuine Indian encampment, hunt real buffaloes, give war dances, pow-wows, foot races against horses, exhibitions of daring horsemanship, lasso-throwing. A band of Mexican riders, mounted on famous mustangs, will make a pretended attack on the Indian camp and give a mimic but faithful representation of the wild scenes enacted on the Western frontier. The English stag hunt will be an exact picture of the sport itself, with a company of 150 men and women in full hunting costume, and a large pack of English stag hounds. There will also be many other interesting and attractive features, the mere mention of which would make a small volume.

"Mr. Barnum certainly deserves great credit for an enterprise which is calculated to afford a vast amount of innocent, popular amusement; and although this gigantic venture involves an enormous outlay of money, it will present too many attractions not to be generally sustained."

Amazing as this exhibition seems from the description given by *Harper's*, we can say, from actual observation, that one feature is to be introduced into the traveling Roman Hippodrome more interesting and instructive than any other. It is the great procession known as "The Progress of Monarchs," which *Harper's* omitted mentioning this, because, probably, they supposed Mr. Barnum would not dare to incur the expense of transporting such an enormous affair through the country. But he will do so, and here is a brief description of this dazzling and bewildering exhibition, as given by a New York cotemporary:

"Of all the gorgeous pageants the world ever saw the 'Congress of Nations' is the greatest, and how the surpassing genius of even Barnum could produce it is a wonder. The costumes are true to life, and many of them are genuine, having been procured direct from the nationalities which they represent. The individuals employed to personate the historical characters have the most faithful resemblance to the originals in face and physique. Each nation finds its special portraiture in some kind of triumphal car, brilliantly bedecked with appropriate flags, emblems, colors and intricate devices, and all sorts of characteristics in the way of peculiar uniforms, banners, soldiery, attendants and music. Scores of glistening gilded chariots illumine the arena with a halo of luster, as it were, and the display of royal splendor is far more imposing and impressive than words can describe, thrilling the auditor with unspeakable amazement and admiration.

"As the name of the grand Congress implies, it is a stupendous gathering of the Monarchs of the universe, bringing in vivid view the living Kings, Queens, Rulers, and Potentates of the past nine centuries, culminating in the affecting finale so touching that it must awaken the emotions of a stoic. Her majesty, the Queen of England, heads the glittering column, surrounded by her royal court and followed by a long ancestral line, the sociability and richly uniformed 'line of statesmen.' Then France in the person of Napoleon the First and his famous field marshals; Ireland, Rome, Russia, Germany, Italy, Turkey, India, Japan, China, and so on, until all the Monarchs and Courts of the entire world pass in review, winding up like a jewel besprinkled coil around the continuous circle. To look upon this beautiful historical procession